



Grade VIII – Political Science
Lesson 5. Judiciary

Objective Type Questions

(1 Mark each)

I. Multiple choice questions

1. Who was the Chief Justice of India in 2007?
 - (a) KG Balakrishnan
 - (b) OM Balaswami
 - (c) RK Balakrishnan
 - (d) KK Bala Swami
2. Right to life is conferred by which article?
 - (a) Article 19
 - (b) Article 20
 - (c) Article 21
 - (d) Article 22
3. What is the full form of PIL?
 - (a) Public Illegal Law
 - (b) Public Interest Litigation
 - (c) Personal Interest Litigation
 - (d) Public Interest Limited.
4. The cases which deal with theft, cheating and robbery are called _____.
 - (a) Robbery cases
 - (b) Illegal cases
 - (c) Criminal cases
 - (d) None of these
5. Civil cases include the cases dealt with:
 - (a) Money
 - (b) Property
 - (c) Marriage
 - (d) All of them
6. Which courts were first established in three presidency cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1862?
 - (a) Lower Court
 - (b) High Court
 - (c) Supreme Court
 - (d) All of them
7. If anyone's fundamental rights are violated, he can go to the:
 - (a) Lok Sabha
 - (b) Rajya Sabha
 - (c) Parliament
 - (d) Court
8. _____ plays a crucial role in protecting the Fundamental Rights of the citizens.
 - (a) Legislative
 - (b) Executive
 - (c) Judiciary
 - (d) None of them

1. a	2. c	3. b	4. c	5. d	6. b	7. d	8. c
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II. Multiple choice questions

- The Supreme Court was established on _____.
 a. 26 January 1930
 b. 26 January 1950
 c. 26 January 1947
 d. 26 January 1970
- The High Court of Delhi came up in
 a. 1950
 b. 1959
 c. 1966
 d. 1970
- The number of High Courts is
 a. 30
 b. 28
 c. 25
 d. 24
- Who appoints the judges of the High Court?
 a. The President of India
 b. The Prime Minister of India
 c. The governor of Delhi
 d. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- Which one is not associated with civil law?
 a. Divorce
 b. Theft
 c. Rent matters
 d. Disputes related to sale of land

1. (b)	2. (c)	3. (d)	4. (a)	5. (c)
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III. Multiple choice questions

- What is the system consisting of courts which interpret the constitution and award judgement?
 a. Judiciary
 b. Parliament
 c. Police
 d. Legislative
- What is the term used for money given to make amends for an injury or a loss?
 a. Donation
 b. Compensation
 c. Dispute
 d. All of these



3. What is the act of breaking a law as well as to the breach or infringement of Fundamental Rights?

- a. Violation
- b. Acquit
- c. Dispute
- d. All of these

4. Judiciary in India resolves the disputes between

- a. Judiciary
- b. State and Citizen
- c. Citizen and Citizen
- d. All of above

5. Who is the final interpreter of our Constitution?

- a. Judiciary
- b. Government
- c. Executive
- d. Legislative

6. Once appointed, a judge can be removed by:

- a. District judge
- b. Chief Minister
- c. Prime Minister
- d. None of these

7. When was High Court under British Rule first established?

- a. In 1862
- b. In 1966
- c. In 1866
- d. In 1986

8. How many High Courts are there in India currently?

- a. 31
- b. 21
- c. 11
- d. 01

9. What type of cases are decided by under Civil Law?

- a. Divorce
- b. Rent matters
- c. Sale of land
- d. All of above

10. The removal of persons from land or homes that they are currently living in, is called

- a. violation
- b. eviction
- c. separation of power
- d. judiciary

11. How many judges are there in Supreme Court?

- a. 26 judges
- b. 36 judges
- c. 46 judges
- d. 16 judges

1. (a)	2. (b)	3. (a)	4. (d)	5. (a)	6. (d)	7. (a)	8. (b)	9. (d)	10. (b)	11. (a)
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IV. Multiple choice questions

1. The first Lok Adalat was held in the year :
 - a. 1983
 - b. 1984
 - c. 1985
 - d. 1986
2. A Lok Adalat is generally presided over by the:
 - a. Retired judge
 - b. Governor of the state
 - c. Chief Minister of the state
 - d. Judge of the District Court
3. The idea of the Public Interest Litigation was given by:
 - a. President of India
 - b. Prime Minister of India
 - c. Supreme Court of India
 - d. Parliament
4. The Supreme Court of India consists of the Chief:
 - a. 28 other judges
 - b. 27 other judges
 - c. 25 other judges
 - d. 26 other judges
5. A judge of the High Court remains in office till the age of :
 - a. 62 years
 - b. 65 years
 - c. 60 years
 - d. 64 years
6. An individual can go to the Supreme Court to appeal against the judgement of the:
 - a. Lok Adalat
 - b. Nyaya Panchayats
 - c. High Court
 - d. District Court
7. Civil cases are related to:
 - a. Kidnapping
 - b. cheating
 - c. disputes over property
 - d. robberies
8. To ensure the independence of the judiciary in India:
 - a. The Parliament can give judgement in criminal cases.
 - b. The judges can be easily removed.
 - c. Our Constitution has various provisions that keep it free from the influence of the legislature and executive.
 - d. The executive can overrule the judgement given by the Supreme/ High courts.
9. The only Union Territory which has a High Court of its own is:
 - a. Puducherry
 - b. National Capital Territory of Delhi
 - c. Chandigarh
 - d. Daman & Diu



10. There are 29 States but only:

a. 24 High Courts

b. 25 high courts

c. 26 High Court

d. 27 High Court

1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (c)	4. (c)	5. (a)	6. (c)	7. (c)	8. (c)	9. (b)	10. (a)
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I. Match the Columns

Column A	Columns B
1. Supreme Court	(a) Cases against community
2. District Court	(b) State
3. High Court	(c) Central
4. Criminal Cases	(d) District

1. (c)	2. (d)	3. (b)	4. (a)
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II. Match the Columns

Column A	Columns B
1. Judiciary	a. A common High Court at Chandigarh
2. Supreme Court	b. Very complicated
3. Punjab and Haryana	c. An organ of State
4. Legal procedures	d. Subordinate
5. Trial Court	e. New Delhi

1. (c)	2. (e)	3. (a)	4. (b)	5. (d)
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III. Match the Columns

Column A	Columns B
1. Dispute resolution	a. Solving of disputes
2. Violation	b. Judgment late
3. Supreme Court	c. Breaking of law
4. Justice delayed	d. Set up on 26 Jan, 1950
5. High Court of Delhi	e. 1966

1. (a)	2. (c)	3. (d)	4. (b)	5. (e)
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IV. Match the Columns

Column A	Columns B
1. Supreme Court	a. Increased access to justice
2. FIR	b. Dispute between the centre and the states.
3. Separation of powers	c. Criminal law cases
4. PIL	d. Uphold the law of the land
5. Judiciary	e. Key feature of the Constitution

1. (b)	2. (c)	3. (e)	4. (a)	5. (d)
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I. Fill in the blanks

- _____ is the organ of the government which settles disputes through deliberation of law.
- The _____ takes decisions on a very large number of issues.
- There are _____ different levels of courts in our country.
- Each state is divided into _____ that are presided over by a District Judge.
- Each state has a High Court which is the _____ court of the state.
- The Supreme Court is presided over by the _____ of India.
- The _____ court is more commonly known by different names.
- _____ law deals with any harm or injury to right of individuals.



1. Judiciary	2. Court	3. Three	4. Districts
5. Highest	6. Chief Justice	7. Subordinate	8. Civil

II. Fill in the blanks

- There are _____ different levels of courts in our country.
- The _____ play a significant role in protecting our Fundamental Rights.
- Each state has a _____ which is the highest court of that state.
- The decisions made by the _____ are binding on all other courts in India.
- The Judiciary is the final interpreter of the _____.

1. three	2. courts	3. High Court
4. Supreme Court	5. Constitution	

III. Fill in the blanks

- Supreme Court is located in _____.
- The Indian Judiciary consists of one Supreme Court with _____ Judges as on 26 November, 2007.
- Dowry case falls in a crime against _____.
- India is a _____ country.
- On 26 Jan, 1950, India became _____.

1. New Delhi	2. 26	3. society
4. Democratic	5. Republic	

IV. Fill in the blanks

- The judge of the Supreme Court retires at the age of _____.
- The Supreme Court was established on _____.
- The highest court of the state is _____.
- Article 21 provides every citizen the _____.
- There are _____ levels of court in India.



1. 65 years	2. 26th January, 1950	3. High Court
4. Fundamental Right to Life	5. Three	

I. True or False

1. Life means something more than mere animal existence.
2. The separation of powers makes sure that legislature enjoys, considerable independence.
3. The Supreme Court is in New Delhi.
4. The appellate system shows the integrated system.
5. The Indian legal system deals with only criminal law cases.

1. True	2. False	3. True	4. True	5. True
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II. True or False

1. The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice of India.
2. Poor people can approach only the lower courts.
3. The judiciary acts as per the wishes of the government.
4. The Public Interest Litigation (PIL) plays an important role in facilitating justice to all.
5. The Civil cases usually begin with the lodging of a First Information Report (FIR) with the police who investigate the crime after which a case is filed in the court.

1. True	2. False	3. False	4. True	5. False
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III. True or False

1. The seven north-eastern states have a common High Court.
2. There are currently 27 High Courts in India.
3. There is only one Supreme Court in India.
4. A poor family may depend over by the Chief Justice of India.
5. The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice of India.

1. True	2. False	3. True	4. True	5. True
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IV. True or False

1. The accused took the case to the High Court because they were unhappy with the decision of the Trial Court.
2. They went to the High Court after the Supreme Court had given its decision.
3. If they do not like the Supreme Court's verdict, the accused can go back again to the Trial Court.

1. True

2. False

3. False

Very Short Answer Questions

1. What is Judiciary?

Judiciary is the organ of the government which settles disputes through interpretation of laws.

2. What do you mean by independent judiciary?

Independent judiciary means that the judiciary is not under government and does not act on its behalf.

3. What do you mean by violation?

Violation means breaking a law or encroaching someone's Fundamental Rights.

4. What do you mean by integrated judicial system?

Integrated judicial system means that the decisions made by the higher courts are binding on the lower courts.

5. Explain the appellate system?

Appellate system means that a person can appeal to a higher court if she/he is not satisfied with the judgement passed by the lower court.

6. What does 'to appeal' refer to?

To appeal means to file a petition before a higher court.

7. Describe civil law and criminal law.

Civil law deals with any harm or injury to rights of individuals while criminal law deals with the cases of theft, harassing, murder, etc.



8. What does 'Acquit' mean?

This refers to the court declaring that a person is not guilty of the crime for which he/ she was tried by the court.

Short Answer Questions

- 1. You read the one of the main functions of the judiciary is upholding the law and enforcing Fundamental Rights. Why do you think an independent judiciary is necessary to carry out this important function?**

An independent judiciary will be able to protect our Fundamental Rights. Every citizen of India can approach the Supreme Court or High Court if his/ her rights/ laws are being violated. The judiciary is above all the prejudices.

- 2. Re- read the list of Fundamental Rights provided in chapter 1. How do you think the right to Constitutional Remedies connects to the idea of judicial review.**

The Right to Constitutional Remedies allows every citizen to approach the court if their fundamental rights have been violated by the government. The judiciary has the power to modify or cancel law if it finds that they violate the basic structure of the constitution.

- 3. Why do you think the introduction of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the 1980's is a significant step in ensuring access to justice for all?**

PIL has been devised to facilitate justice for all. It allows any individual or organisation to file a PIL in the High Court or in the Supreme Court on behalf of those whose rights were being violated. Its legal process is greatly simplified. By letter or telegram addressed to the Supreme Court or the High Court can be treated as a PIL.

- 4. Re- read excerpts from judgement on the 'Olga Tellis vs Bombay Municipal Corporation' case. Now write in your own words what the judges meant when they said that the right to livelihood was a part of the right to life.**

The judgement was that no person can live without the means of livelihood.

- 5. Why is judiciary important?**

Judiciary is important as it performs several interpretative function like settlement of disputes, judicial precedents and protection of Fundamental Rights and enforces rule of law.



6. Briefly explain the three different levels of courts in our country.

(i) The Indian judiciary consists of one Supreme Court which is the highest judiciary authority in our country, located in New Delhi and presided by the Chief Justice of India.

(ii) The High court is at the state level which is the highest judicial authority in a state.

(iii) The District court is at the state level.

7. Describe Public Interest Litigation.

Public Interest Litigation or PIL is a mechanism to increase access to justice. It allows any individual or organisation to file a PIL in the High Court or the Supreme Court on behalf of those whose rights are being violated.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Distinguish between civil law and criminal law.

Civil	Criminal Law
1. It deal with any harm or injury to rights of an individual.	1. It deals with the conduct or acts that the law defines as offence.
2. Remedy in civil law is in the form of compensation or injunction.	2. Remedy in criminal law is in terms of awarding punishment.
3. Breach of contract, criminal matrimonial cases, etc. are some of its examples.	3. Murder, robbery, conspiracy, etc. are some of its example.
4. Civil law cases may be settled out of court also.	4. It is not possible in criminal cases as it involves the state also.

2. In the following illustration, fill in each tier with the judgement given by the various courts in the Sudha Goel case. Check your responses with others in class.

Lower Court : The lower court convicted Laxman, his mother Shakuntala and his brothers-in-law Subhash Gandra and sentenced all three of them to death.

High Court : The High Court acquitted Laxman. Shakuntala and Subhash Gandra.

Supreme Court : The Supreme Court found Laxman and his mother guilty but acquitted the brother-in-law Subhash because there was no evidence against him. The Supreme Court decided to send the accused to prison for life.



3. Keeping the Sudha Goel case in mind, tick the sentences that are true and correctly write the ones that are false.

- (a) The accused took the case to the High Court because they were unhappy with the decision of the 'Trial Court'
- (b) They went to the High Court after the Trial Court had given its decision.
- (c) If they do not like the Supreme Court's verdict, the accused can again go back to the trial court.

(a) True	(b) False	(c) False
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4. Write a story around the theme, 'Justice delayed is justice denied'.

Self attempt by students.

5. Make sentences with each of the glossary words given in the textbook.

Acquit : The Supreme Court acquitted Mrs Shah of the charge of the murdering of her husband.

To Appeal : Mr Prakash approached the Supreme Court to appeal against the judgement of the High Court.

Compensation : He received one year's salary as compensation for loss of office.

Eviction : The tenant is facing eviction, along with his wife and family.

Violation : They went to prison because they violated the law.

6. The following is a poster made by the Right to Food Campaign.

Read this poster and list the duties of the government to uphold the Right to Food.

How does the phrase-- "Hungry Stomachs, Overflowing Godowns!" We will not accept it, we will not accept it!!- used in the poster relate to the photo essay on the Right to Food on Page 61?

It states that the Fundamental Right, Right to life guaranteed in the Article 21 of the Constitution includes the Right to Food. It states, excuse that it did not have adequate funds as shown, to be wrong because godowns were overflowing with grains. If one dies out of hunger, the government is responsible for it. The government must find some solution to solve this problem.

7. Briefly describe the functions of Judiciary.

The functions of Judiciary are:



(i) Settlement of Disputes: The Judiciary settles disputes and punishes the guilty. It solves disputes between

- (a) Citizens
- (b) Citizens and the government
- (c) Two state governments
- (d) The centre and the state government

(ii) Judicial Review: The Judiciary has the power to modify or cancel a particular law if it finds that it violates the basic structure of the Constitution which it is based on fairness and equity.

(iii) Upholding the Law and Enforcing Fundamental Rights: The Judiciary gives protection to citizens' right. They can approach the Supreme Court or High Court if their Fundamental Rights are violated.



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